CBS NEWS - APOLLO 11 MISSION PREVIEW (7-15-1969)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vm3B0w8Zi-M (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vm3B0w8Zi-M)

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From 10:00 P.M ET - 11:00 P.M E.T, Tuesday July 15th, 1969 CBS News Walter Cronkite with a preview of the Apollo 11 mission.

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and from the beginning from the time he ventured forth from his first cave man has been a wanderer a seeker of horizons even in biblical times there was searched for the promised land in the 500 mile long exodus from Egypt lit an historic flame our races reached their home countries as an unknown but man's great voyages are his story as with the long boats of life Eriksen that's what the man who sailed the ocean blue in 1492 and every schoolboy knows what he found stanley discovered Livingstone and what is now Tanzania he rediscovered the North Pole in 1886 but all man's great adventures even the inner discoveries of mind and medicine took place in man's own environment four days from tomorrow if all goes as scheduled man will first set foot on the moon that's a journey of about a quarter of a million miles he has come to nine point four miles of reaching it before but that nine point four miles is greater than all the distances man ever has traveled it takes us to the tomorrow of the universe CBS News presents man on the moon the epic journey of Apollo 11 on the eve of that historic event sponsored by Western Electric manufacturing and supply unit

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Electric manufacturing and supply unit of the Bell System and by the International Paper Company where good ideas grow on trees and by maksim freeze-dried coffee good evening I'm Walter Cronkite and on this eve of man's first flight toward a landing on the moon all preparations go smoothly the weather prediction along with the help of astronauts Neil Armstrong Bowles Buzz Aldrin and Mike Collins seem coordinated with that giant Saturn 5 for a go at 9:30 to Eastern Daylight Time tomorrow morning CBS televisions color coverage will begin at 6 a.m. former President Johnson the man many regard is responsible for our commitment to exploring the moon is here so is vice president Agnew the chairman of the task force the President Nixon has asked to shape our post Apollo space program there will be an estimated 300 members of Congress on hand for the launch some 5,000 VIPs and about half the million tourists earlier estimates called for among them were members of the Poor People's Campaign praising the flight of Apollo 11 even as they questioned its priority the goal is the moon perhaps man's oldest dream if all goes well some 112 hours and 50 minutes after liftoff Neil Armstrong will step on the lunar surface the proposed landing site is here on the south western side of what a learning astronomer called the Sea of Tranquility it will be anything but tranquil for astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin as Mike Collins remains in the command module orbiting above them they will fly in the lunar module down and backwards of more than 3000 miles an hour before they put the brakes on the land at this unofficial spaceport what they find may be cheese but it's more likely to look like a small area of Arizona which is

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like a small area of Arizona which is believed naturally to resemble the moon's surface their geologists have put together an imitation of what the astronauts expect to find at landing site - this is planned landing area number 2 built by the United States Geological Survey an exact replica blasted out of the cinders by carefully placed explosives perfectly duplicating photographs of the lunar landing site I'm George Herman here in this simulated landing area at cinder lake in Arizona and these are some of the kinds of material ejected by the force of the explosion rock for example possibly volcanic like this specimen what solid particulate matter like these cinders and possibly also rock dust very fine and also those strange clumps of cohesive material supply more like beach sand or like lumps of mud which go here but can easily be broken up a good deal of the ejected material is concentrated in Ray's around the crater as you can perhaps see in this shot through the window of the LEM trainer the rays lead directly to the crater and are made up of both the lighter and the darker ejected material pumps and the hummocks of cinders around the edge and as you get closer to the edge you can see the distinctive features of an impact or explosion crater particularly this sharp rise up to the edge and then the steep fall away down inside these are typical of newer younger craters in time erosion will soften these craters the processes of the wind the rain the cracking force of the ice and of course our teeming life here on earth will make this a softer smoother rounder thing meteor crator for example nearby here in Arizona is not old compared with the mountains of the moon and yet it already has a more softly rounded look of erosion at work there's erosion on the moon as well of course the fact of micro meteorites

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course the fact of micro meteorites impacting on the surface the shock from bigger meteorites and from possible moon quakes is going to do some eroding and to test that and see the process at work and to gauge it the astronauts have brought along some tools a hammer and a sampler it's a simple process drive the sampler into the soil if it's as soft to some scientists think they can simply push it in if not to get it in all the way the side of the geologists hammer to drive it down to its full depth and then out it comes and there would be 16 inches of lunar surface the top few inches probably bleached by the solar wind and the radiations from the Sun but under that who knows possibly some spores of life or some bacteria it would be a great scientific discovery it could also be a great danger if they turned out to be unfriendly to earth life forms including astronauts and on down beyond that still further questions to be answered some scientists think they might strike ice frozen water under the surface of the Moon extremely important for the future of lunar exploration if it should turn out to be true in all in this one little tube 16 inches of the history of the Moon but what do we know about the moon's origin was it initially a satellite or a smaller planet captured into Earth orbit some scientists contend that the moon was spun off by the earth like mud from the rim of a turning wheel one widely accepted theory holds that our solar system was once a cloud of interstellar hydrogen waiting to be born five billion years ago the Sun was formed first then the proto planets the earth and the moon were shaped to circle the Sun the moon cooled first it's altered crust hardening giant asteroids colliding with the moon broke its crust releasing seas of molten lava as the lava form sees impact debris became the mountains of the moon when the crust cooled fissures opened and ridges formed later volcanic

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opened and ridges formed later volcanic pressure and meteoroids shaped craters that fitted virtually all to the moon's surface oh this is theory however we should know a good deal more about the moon next Sunday that's what we're going there for the moon has been such a mystery to man who have compared it to everything from a dead princess to a ghostly galleon tossed upon windswept sees that it is little wonder that the race for her should have reached such desperation it seemed a little more than a decade ago so improbable as predict one must loose a beep heard around the world exploring space became serious business not just science fiction/fantasy the russian launch into the first artificial satellite marked the beginning of a new age for the space oriented view of man and his destiny a second Copernican revolution more russian successes follow Yuri Gagarin was the first man in space he orbited the earth and Vostok one for 108 minutes there were more Russian firsts valentina Tereshkova the first space woman Alexei Leonov the first man to walk in space his own five the first unmanned vehicle to circle the moon and return to Earth that the Russians would land a man on the moon before us seemed inevitable a month after Gagarin's flight we sent the first American into space Alan Shepard wrote freedom 7 in a sub orbital lobe 302 miles downrange the one man Mercury program was off to a good start however ago Darwin's achievement paled our first splashdown and recovery nine months later we matched the Russian feat astronaut John Glenn and a Mercury Atmos orbited the earth three times in friendship 7 president john f kennedy's exhortation a man on the moon before this decade was out seemed possible it was a two-man

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out seemed possible it was a two-man Germany program however that gave us a decisive lead over the Russians in less than five years the u.s. accomplished techniques that made us first in space and white became the first American to walk in space and Germany's major objective a space rendezvous was achieved astronauts Wally schirra and Thomas Stanford flew Gemini 6 within inches of Gemini 7 and information for several hours three months later astronauts Neil Armstrong and David Scott fly in Gemini 8 achieved the space rendezvous and donkey with their Agena target vehicle the u.s. had two firsts the world's first docking but also its first near tragedy in space mechanical problems in the spacecraft caused it to go into a violent spin the astronauts made an emergency landing in the Pacific this was one of two close calls lunar astronaut Armstrong was to experience the dunking of the two space vehicles brought us a step closer to project Apollo and the moon in 1962 lor lunar orbit rendezvous and the three-stage saturn v launch vehicle have been selected by NASA as the means to get there a LEM lunar module would fly to the moon surface and return the astronauts for the lunar orbiting command module photographs from Ranger surveyor and lunar orbiter showed where the LEM could land and what the moon's surface looked like NASA announced that astronauts Gus Grissom Edward white and Roger Chaffee would be the crew for the first manned Apollo flight a month before the launch a flash fire in the spacecraft killed the three during a test on Cape Kennedy's pad 34 this tragedy was the most damaging for the program cost mounted as more setbacks and delays development 1967 also was a bad year for the Russians cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov was killed when his face craft Soyuz 1 crashed after a parachute failure a few

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crashed after a parachute failure a few months later Yuri Gagarin died in an airplane accident it was almost two years before either country at another manned space flight Apollo 7 the first and Apollo flight was launched successfully in the fall of 1968 astronauts schirra Eisley and Cunningham successfully tested the launch vehicle spacecraft and ground systems in earth orbital flight two months later we had our greatest triumph Apollo eight carrying astronauts Borman Lovell and Anders was launched into space by a saturn v the three broke free of Earth's gravity for the first time in history traveling a quarter of a million miles to the moon orbiting ten times at altitudes as low as 69 miles and returning to a safe splashdown in the Pacific all the remain before attempting a lunar landing was a man test to the LEM and one blem trainer flight almost killed astronaut Armstrong will be our first man on the moon in space Apollo nine and ten tested the manned operation of the entire Apollo spacecraft nine in earth orbital flight and ten in lunar orbit with elem descending to within 10 miles of the lunar surface we were now ready to challenge our own technology a land of man on the moon the earth and the moon seemed to have been chosen by a kind of cosmic fate just as the earth man who are scheduled to be first to visit the moon were picked by chance Donald deke slayton who was ruled out of space flight for medical reasons early in the program today is director for flight crew operations and he explained how the crew of Armstrong Aldrin and Collins was taped so you have to have a number of crews that are essentially equal and all prepared to do the job and then which everyone happens to come on the line at the mission that's it happens to land that's there at the guys and I think all of our people have recognized that for the last couple years that we had a group of about 21

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years that we had a group of about 21 guys any three of which had about an equal chance Lantern on the moon depending on how the program evolved chance chose a 38 year old American named Neil Armstrong to be the first man to set foot on the moon he's from Wapakoneta Ohio population 6700 which was named after an Indian tribe of the Shawnee nation Edwin Buzz Aldrin was born in Montclair New Jersey and Michael Collins of American parents in Rome Italy which gives a symbolic geographical and national mix to the mission all of them grew up in small or middle sized communities which fits one of history's laws great adventurers seldom come from cities of great population or sophistication those close to the crew say that Armstrong is the commander and more than just the titular sense he's a man of strong personality a civilian test pilot of whom his wife says silence says a Neil Armstrong answer the word no is an argument his obsession with flight started when he was nine for Buzz Aldrin called the best scientific mind we have sent into space it started even earlier his father who holds a pilot's license at 73 was a friend of Orville Wright Charles Lindbergh and Robert Goddard who pioneered rockets even before Buck Rogers Mike Collins who will fly the command module while Armstrong and Aldrin walked the moon is the product of a military family his father and brother are generals his uncle the general Lightning Joe Collins a world war two Fame to some extent their backgrounds them and to a great extent their dedication to flying these men are alike because peas in a pod and probably different from anyone you've ever known in your life it's probable that none were more individualistic than the original seven Americans chosen in April 1959 to enter outer space of them Wally schirra is the only man to have flown in

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schirra is the only man to have flown in all three of our manned space programs the other day we reminisced with him at Cape Kennedy's pad 14 where he first lifted off on October 3rd 1962 Wally if must bring back a lot of memories coming out here to pad 14 it's quite a surprise to me to see this again lower the desolate area that we're in where it used to be so busy we come running down here anxious to get off on a mission and now it's quite quiet it's really surprised oh your emotion Wally when you first saw a big rocket fire and knew that someday you were gonna be riding on the nose of a firecracker like that let's say thought still occurred where do I say no Chris White was when I was first interviewed for the space program I I did want to say no I was involved in a rather exciting airplane and I thought there's nothing better than that the concept of flying in a vehicle although although it was a man vehicle at the beginning it was more of a guinea pig venture and I wasn't about to be a successor to a chimpanzee in those early days I think that all of us following the program to whom you were our heroes felt that one of you mercury 7 astronauts would be the first to go to the moon thought maybe all of you'd be going to the moon now we find that none of you will maybe Cooper and Shepard is back in the program well but most of you won't we feel rather badly about that do you there was a time of course when as the momentum progressed during the preparation for Apollo that we felt very much desires of making these flights I know I felt it very keenly but I can also recall when we first started in mercury that we were to be in the space business the space program that wasn't even called space we call them capsules if you recall rather than spacecraft and it was a very temporary thing as the fact that you've been out in space you've had a look at the earth from way up there and you more than anybody how does that change your philosophy at all very much so I've been on a kick almost I'd say if

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so I've been on a kick almost I'd say if looking back at Earth and I think you've all heard of us you've heard all of us say well the good earth are looking back at the earth and I'm particularly enthused about developing what we have on the surface of the earth through the medium of spaceflight we can see broad vistas which you can't see with an aircraft picture for example and the wrinkled surface of the earth has all sorts of hidden treasures and this is part of what I what I'm looking forward to doing right now as is working in the the earth resources area a Wally schirra the good earth is now is major concern for a new generation of astronauts however it's the moon a quarter of a million miles away what feelings will lunar astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin experience as they walk about the new world what will they see long inky shadows a black sky blacker than man has ever seen it because he's looking into space itself shades of black and gray everywhere that's what the astronauts were sees they look at their new universe only the silvery lemon some American flags if they brought along will add color to their world more unreal than anything will be the earth a bluish ball suspended overhead and the intense brightness of the Sun brighter than man has ever seen it unrelated to the landscape alone in a lifeless world these human cutouts on black paper probably will feel lonelier than they've ever felt on earth yesterday is science fiction is today's fact the methods are different but the important thing is that tomorrow morning man will lift off toward the moon this Apollo 11 mission gets to the moon just as did the dress rehearsals Apollo's 8 and 10 9:32 a.m. Eastern Time liftoff 9:43 into Earth orbit 115 miles high 17,500 miles an hour 12 16 noon on the

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17,500 miles an hour 12 16 noon on the Second Earth Revolution the Saturn third stage feeds them up to twenty four thousand two hundred miles an hour they're on the way to the moon 12:52 p.m. the command module docks with the lunar module jettison is the Rockets third stage three days of planetary voyage eeen ahead saturday 126 p.m. Eastern Time the moon's alongside and they break to go into lunar orbit 69 miles high 142 p.m. Sunday Armstrong and Aldrin cast off in a limb undock from the mothership and watchdog Michael Collins he'll continue to circle the moon waiting up for their return almost 28 hours later 3:10 p.m. some day Armstrong and Aldrin begin their landing approach slow down and drop at five or six miles an hour under the moon 4:07 p.m. next Sunday it is this bullseye that is four days travel time centuries of dreaming time from the face of the earth the years of finely tuned Amman hours the millions of finally too parts all of them aimed at this point in time this point in space the time is next Sunday the place is the lunar surface and for all of that this simulation is some of what Armstrong and Aldrin will seek to accomplish during their moments on the moon the first man out is the engineer who is simulating the actions of Apollo 11 commander Neil Armstrong as he descends the ladder he pulls a lanyard that pops open a kit containing many of the moon teams working implements and he unveils an Apollo 11 plaque on his way down to the surface it is a tedious process making this descent from the lunar module cockpit something the astronauts have simulated with great care something they will do with even greater care on the moon the commander will step first into the part of the front landing gear then after assessing his situation he'll probably move left foot first onto the surface of the moon next the

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the surface of the moon next the commander is to take what is called a contingency sample using a cord actuated scoop he picks up a small scoop of lunar soil the packet is on the scoop and the packet goes into a pocket of his flight suit it is called a contingency sample because should things go awry at this point the commander has at least scooped up a bit of moon dust once this is done it is time for the second pilot in this case the man who is simulating the actions of Buzz Aldrin to make his descent to the lunar surface early in what is called the surface operations plan the commander is to remove from the implements kit the compact television camera it is a camera that performed quite well on both the Apollo 9 and the Apollo 10 flights and it gives a black-and-white picture the commander will move across the surface toward the Sun probably for a distance of about 30 feet setting the camera in a position that can transmit pictures of most of the moon teams surfaced activities back to earth somewhere fairly early in the surface movements the commander will plant the American flag on the moon it is equipped with staves that hold it unfurled in the windless vacuum of the moon once the television and the flag are planted the more serious scientific business of sample collecting gets underway the first phase is called the bulk sample with a commander collecting greater amounts of moon material seeking to get a fairly wide variety at any point of course Armstrong and Aldrin may alter their surface operations to meet unforeseen situations it is foreseen

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unforeseen situations it is foreseen however that they must move slowly and carefully and the untested values of the lunar environment another of their tasks is the removal of some rather exotic experimental gadgets from the spacecraft to be left on the moon after they leave the package is called SF early Apollo scientific experiments package these are stored in the descent stage of the lunar module both astronauts are involved in taking them out and putting them into place on the lunar surface then more gathering of Luna material for return to earth this time a documented sample one that is measured for position from which it is taken from what the sun's angle is where the vertical point is on the moon this instrument is called an omen it shows exactly what the vertical is it has on it us color scale each sample that is taken up is photographed in the position it is and then put on a coated bag the code to be read by scientists back on earth and the moon team also takes a stratified sample of the moon's crust it's lifted by hammering into the surface a hollow tube and then returning the stratified sample to earth among the final strenuous tasks the junior astronauts return to the spacecraft probably after 2 hours of activity on the surface then the commander sends boxes containing those lunar samples up a tether to the lunar cockpit and finally the commander will make a slow and deliberate and careful climb from the surface back to the limb

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climb from the surface back to the limb to close up tight for a substantial rest before lifting off for home the Apollo 11 lunar Walker's will leave behind them some 30 items of lunar litter among those items the expended descent stage the spacecraft itself a passive seismic experiment which is to record and send back to earth measurements of moon quakes if there are any a laser reflector to aid in measuring critical distances between the earth and the moon and they'll also leave behind them their boots all of it equipment for the moment the moment that Apollo 11 is aiming for this week almost twenty two hours after landing one of the most critical parts of the mission for armstrong and aldrin 155 p.m. monday Eastern Time liftoff from the lunar surface using their descent stage as a launching pad firing their ascent stage engine for the first time it's got to work seven boosting them to 4,000 117 miles an hour and up 69 miles to rendezvous with the orbiting command module at 5:32 p.m. Eastern Time next Monday when the command and lunar modules have docked and are locked back together again the first priority is getting the astronauts Aldrin and Armstrong from the land back into the command module and with them all that they collected on the lunar surface the problem is to prevent contamination first the oxygen must be pressured so that the flow of oxygen is from the command module to the lunar module this sold that moon dust doesn't drift into the main spaceship as another precaution Collins hands a vacuum hose and brush through to the lunar pilots they'll use it to vacuum their spacesuits much as one would clean an upholstered chair at home next bags are passed through bags in which armstrong and aldrin will put their prizes of the mission then inside the land they vacuum all it must be stowed in the bags next

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all it must be stowed in the bags next the Rock boxes are passed from the lunar module to Collins Aldrin handing to Collins the packaged material which interest the scientist most these boxes were sealed on the lunar surface and are now to be put into two special compartments in the lower equipment Bay there they'll stay until the plans flash down in the Pacific and they won't be removed from their sealed containers until they're brought to the testing labs in Houston the helmets and gloves which were used for the walk on the moon are then also handed back to Collins in a bag they are to be put in one of the empty food storage compartments empty now of its contents because they were consumed on the way to the moon the film to the movies and stills taken on the moon is bagged and sealed before it's passed into the command module precautions taken here too not just for the protection of the film but sealed to prevent possible contamination of the earth or any part of it protection just in case and finally after everything else to be brought back to earth is safely stowed in the command module Aldrin and Armstrong come back through the tunnels themselves falling out of their moonship leaving it for the last time joining Collins for the flight home as soon as the astronauts are together in the command module again the tunnel hatch is put back in place this done quickly to prevent any particles of perhaps contaminated lunar dust from getting into the command module to end this whole complicated procedure another vacuuming they already cleaned their spacesuits once in the LEM but a second vacuuming now to pick up any tiny particles of lunar dirt that may have remained other anti contamination procedures will continue throughout the rest of the flight but at this stage in the mission the next major concern will be preparation for trans Earth injection the trip home done the last firing of the service modules big engine to boost them out of moon orbit for the long sleigh ride home they reenter the Earth's atmosphere that always

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Earth's atmosphere that always heart-stopping moment at 12:37 p.m. a week from Thursday splashdown twelve hundred and fifty miles southwest of Hawaii 14 minutes later that's the hardware of the mission but as close as we have come to the moon there are still questions to be answered one of them is a scientific question which is a matter of great concern to a good many medical men we'll take a look at it in a moment it just could be that the astronauts of Apollo 11 bring back germs from the moon that man is not capable of dealing with in the words of one microbiologist decontamination of an infested astronaut presents problems yet unsolved there is a way to attempt to solve them it is at this point in past missions that bands started playing the astronaut shook hands with the recovery crew and made little speeches this time they'll be treated like they had the plague for though the odds are extremely small there's a chance they may once on the water Armstrong Collins and Aldrin will put on special overalls and masks before getting out of their spacecraft the outfits are formally called bigs for Biological isolation garments then the spacecraft is sealed and it and the astronauts are sprayed with betadine and antiseptic commonly used by surgeons to kill bacteria it's also an ingredient of some hair shampoos and mouthwash it it is the early part of the recovery procedure that is most often criticized although the contamination danger is small some scientists think the astronauts should remain in their spacecraft and be transferred directly to a quarantine facility if there is such a thing as lunar bacteria it could escape into the sea when the hatch is open and few things are more conducive to life than warm seawater onboard the recovery ship the astronauts will scramble into a large trailer called a mobile quarantine

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large trailer called a mobile quarantine facility this will be their home for the next several days as by ship and plane and truck they are returned to the manned spacecraft Center in Houston parts of the trip particularly the transfer off the ship at Hawaii seem almost as hazardous as anything they've attempted in outer space from Hickam Air Force Base outside Honolulu the astronauts will be flown directly in quarantine to Ellington Air Force Base near Houston beside a doctor the only other man to come in contact with the crew up to this time will be John Hirosaki kirisaki helped design the entirely self-contained transporter and will operate the power and air-conditioning systems to be sure the total isolation is maintained mr. Harris Aki are you worried about the possibility you might wind up with some dread disease some plague no I'm not really I think the probability of contamination is extremely remote what does your wife think about this job you have she thinks it's very interesting however she doesn't particularly agree with the extended quarantine period besides preparing the lunar samples and passing them through to the outside Hirosaki will function as chief cook and bottle washer for the astronauts during the trip back to Houston inside of here we do our food preparation of airline style meals all we had to do is throw the meal out place it inside the oven and then cook it for a preset time limit living inside the transporter is about like living in a house trailer though the beds are a lot less comfortable there is provision for a sixth man inside just in case someone a frogman for instance should accidentally come in contact with the astronauts during the recovery operation but other than Hirosaki the only outsiders scheduled to share the first days of quarantine with the astronauts will be a young NASA flight surgeon dr. William Carpentier's we're really following them based on clinical experience there's no new

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clinical experience there's no new innovations no new things that we're doing we're following them like any physician would follow a patient for any signs of infectious disease arriving at the manned spacecraft Center in Houston the astronauts will spend the remainder of their 21-day isolation period in this 8 million-dollar special building the lunar receiving laboratory dr. PR Bell is in charge not only of the astronauts but of the samples they have brought back from the surface of the Moon we then take get them into the vacuum laboratory and put them in some class three cabinets where the cabinets are tight so no gas is leaking in or out and then these outside wrappers which are put on to to protect them are stripped off and all the terrestrial organisms that came from the astronauts and Iran are sterilized off the outside these boxes with things are guaranteed to kill terrestrial spores and microorganisms and then these boxes are washed and dried and then taken to the vacuum system and opened and the samples are taken out looked at we photograph them we chip little chips off of some of the pieces most of the representative pieces to send down for the biological quarantine testing and then we photographed where the chip came off and the chips themselves and we take some small chips for physical chemical testing to tell what roughly what kind of materials roughly what the chemical composition is and a number of these things but generally most of the samples remain in the vacuum system then sealed up in cans vacuum tight cans waiting for the time when the quarantine tests are finished we know they're safe to be distributed to other principal investigators for every question we answer a thousand will go in its place as a result of these measures but we do hope we'll get some of the basic questions answered for sure whether the moon was once melted for sure how long these rocks sat on the surface of the Moon that we can expect to get how long while sissy's very rocks were

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how long while sissy's very rocks were crystallized if they were ever melt at once or were formed in whatever form they are now or is from the time they were put together as a rock how long was that and the number of things this sort we hope to find out but could we have gotten as much as 130 pounds of rock without sending men to the moon the Soviet launch Saturday of an unmanned space vehicle estimated to reach the moon after Apollo 11th blast-off possibly to return lunar samples to earth before we do again raises the questions of manned vs. unmanned flights could a considerably less expensive unmanned a spaceship bring back the same lunar matter that we've spent 24 billion dollars to obtain since 1968 it would appear the Russians thought so unmanned probes owned five and six that orbited the moon and returned to earth and experimental space stations like Soyuz four and five have been the thrust of their space ventures there is successes were not followed by any man the lunar flight attempts as far as we know however we asked astronomer Thomas gold of Cornell and physicist Ron flap their view is on man versus unmanned flight one could have indeed mounted a substantial program for the instrumented investigation of the moon would have done more for the same money but would you have been able to raise the money if it did not involve the degree of emotional commitment that one has to the man program I think probably not from a scientific viewpoint it certainly isn't necessary we cannot justify in the scientific community the price of admission to the moon on the basis of the scientific information to be gained it simply isn't worth it I would say that however that decision was made by President Kennedy and it is made on non-scientific grounds it's essentially because it's there because it's a competition with the Soviets because it'll stretch our technology there are many reasons the scientific reason will certainly the

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scientific reason will certainly the probably the last I'm afraid at this stage science is certainly in the back seat the most important thing is to make sure that everything works of course to bring the men back safely this is of course always a basic kind of conflict in a manned mission that is supposed to do some scientific work and that is a conflict that NASA will have to face up to very much more in the future if manned exploration is to become successful I think that from the standpoint of the knowledge of our universe it has been almost entirely gained here on earth it's been aided somewhat and will be aided more by instruments which get beyond the obscuring veil of the Earth's atmosphere but I think that man as the Questor into space is relatively feeble instrument for perception for the future I think that the unmanned program ought to have a very much larger share and that the public ought to take it to its heart much more you know I could foresee an unmanned investigation of the moon which would to me be just as thrilling as the man I happen to know that many scientists are extremely anxious for the astronauts to land on the moon but not for the reason you might think they're not anxious just for them to land their ancient so that they can get some of the sensation over with so that we can get down to the basic stuff of science space science and send the instrument at probes out these instrumented probes have had low priority man in space the sensation the spectacle the drama has overloaded the science science has played second fiddle it has piggybacked its way into the space program the Soviets have done an awful lot of work in in area of the planets and it may be difficult for us to stare hit their eye you know I would worry for example that a few years from now some very important information might come from from Mars and there it

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might come from from Mars and there it would worry me if the Soviet Union were the only party that could acquire this kind of information and we could only read it in the pages of Pravda that would be a distressing thing the pros and cons of manned exploration of space will continue but there seems to be no doubt of our emotional commitment through the search and the secrets of the moon as the president who committed this nation to choosing the moon as a goal said you may as well ask why climb the highest mountain why 35 years ago fly the Atlantic why does Rice play Texas we choose to go to the moon we choose to go to the moon [Music] we choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other things not because they are easy but because they are hard because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept one we are unwilling to postpone and one we intend to win many persons there is a significance in that pledge of President Kennedy's that goes beyond the space program itself it shows what this the richest nation in history can do if it puts its mind to it to these persons Apollo 11 demonstrates that we can end poverty cure cancer avoid war to others our commitment to outer space represents a priority we should give to other domestic and foreign matters and the man in the street great cities around the world offers his opinion what we're doing now is something experimental we don't know what practical practical benefits will

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what practical practical benefits will come out of it but as any other experiments and science years from now this may be something that will be very beneficial to the whole world and the United States we should get we should go out in outer space make sure we get there beat the Russians and any foreign power and put our flag up there just in case it could have significant ever a military significance and they cannot this we don't know but we cannot gamble the security of this country is far greater than all the money involved as far as I'm concerned and every citizen should feel that way all the money they're spending on the space program is worth it what do you think the money should be going for I think it should be good for America as a Frenchman as a citizen of the world what do you think of this enormous American effort to put a man on the moon I think it's absolutely fantastic it's almost unbelievable but I think it's too much money well yes because with the middle of June

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well yes because with the middle of June before the moon fever struck a CBS News survey conducted by telephone sought the opinion of 510 adults about our space program the program takes a rather low priority compared to government projects like crime prevention poverty programs and military defense the public's evenly divided on whether the money we've spent so far to get to the moon has been worth it looking beyond the moon landing about half the public wants to continue our space effort at the current level three out of ten Americans want to reduce our efforts and only one out of six Americans wants to increase space exploration looking even further ahead to future exploration of Mars the public by a margin of over 2 to 1 believe sending men to Mars is not worth the money and effort it would take to get there and not all public figures agree either I am for the space program but I want to see it in it's right priority one which will let it continue into the future and not have to be cut back or abandoned because the nation that supports it is hobbled by internal disorder and so once the lunar landing and exploration are completed a substantial portion of the space budget can be diverted to the pressing problems here at home I want to make it very clear we can all we can have a space program and clean up our cities it isn't a lack of tools and it's not a lack of resources it's a lack of program a lack of will and what what we need in our government and what we need in the Congress is the same kind of comity towards making our cities livable as we've had in getting to the moon I would like to see in a package that everybody can understand simply done and

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everybody can understand simply done and not to injure lorded with scientific figures and facts what did they discover what does it add up to what was the overall cost finally and let's just take a look at the scene that's the way you do in business well we took a plane in this kind of a commodity didn't turn out so well and here is the profit we made or here is what we lost that'll be the balance I think the space adventure is far and away the most glamorous an exciting adventure of this generation is going to be for a long long time but it's not the most urgent problem far more urgent problem or is clean air clean water improved housing improved education a better life on earth achieving peace on earth these are these it seems to me are far far more important priorities than being first in space I would like to take all that we have done and be sure that we utilize all the knowledge that we have gained up to now and follow through to milk the entire Paolo program of every benefit that can come from new hope that will try to provide a measured and reasonable distribution of resources for this effort because I think it will pay us back hundredfold and benefits navigation communication health industrial development in employment I think it's one of the best investments that we've ever made the

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investments that we've ever made the great debate about America and space is an exercise in freedom the freedom of choice how shallow people use it success energies and resources here at the launch site for our most spectacular adventure the doubts and they are minor doubts concern the success of this flight and the safety of the astronauts in Washington and elsewhere the doubts concern future flights their number their cost and their benefits as if the success of Apollo 11 were already assured we are a people who hate failure it's on American it is a fair guess that failure of Apollo 11 would not curtail future space programs but reenergize them success may well curtail them because for a long time to come future flights will seem anticlimactic chiefly of laboratory not popular interest and the pressure to divert these great sums of money to inner space terra firma and inner man will steadily grow the core of the argument is philosophical almost religious and concerns the nature of man and his society there are men here passionately convinced that we cannot plan our opportunities but must take them at the tide when they come that without new frontiers always beckoning and energetic people rusts and corrodes that space is not only the cutting edge for science today but a moral substitute for war that could give the quarreling human race some sense of common identity of brotherhood and there are men convinced with equal passion that this adventure however majestic its drama is only one more act of escape that it is man once again running away from himself and his real needs and we are approaching the bright side of the moon with a dark side of ourselves with chauvinism competitive aggression and that the chief uses of space will be military in the end we do know that history is never preceded by a rational plan not even science knows what it is doing much beyond the immediate experiment we know that the human brain will soon know more about the composition of the moon and it knows

[00:50:00 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vm3B0w8Zi-M&t=3000s)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vm3B0w8Zi-M&t=3000s)

composition of the moon and it knows about the human brain we will know why the moon is what and where it is before we know why human beings do what they do we are still closer to our animal origins and to any millennium in peace it is possible that the divine spark and man will consume him in flames that the big brain will prove our ultimate flaw like the dinosaurs big body that the metal plaque armstrong and aldrin expect to place on the moon will become man's epitaph but the future has never revealed itself it is made step by step moment by moment the next great moment is now at hand the world waits and the astronauts sleep this is Eric severide at the Kennedy Space Center and so on the eve of this epic voyage everything proceeds a place with the great drama which is a follow eleven believers in the space program like to point out that just one half of one percent of our projected gross national product would supply 5 billion dollars a year enough to fund our search of space to Mars and beyond but we have come so far in such a short time if you have a twelve-year-old child he or she is the age of the American space program already having gone through its period of most rapid growth but with so far to go in a thousand years from the day when in the history books World War two was but a parenthetical episode and the Roosevelts and the Stalin's and the Churchill's are but footnotes descendants of that child will be memorizing that date July 20th 1969 when Neil Armstrong of Opik another Ohio first set feet on the moon the supporter Cronkite at the Kennedy Space Center CBS News has presented man on the moon the epic journey of Apollo 11 on the eve

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the epic journey of Apollo 11 on the eve of that historic event sponsored by the International Paper Company where good ideas grow on trees and by Western Electric manufacturing and supply unit of the Bell System and by Kellogg's Kellogg's puts more in your morning Walter Cronkite in Wally schirra will have the team of experts who will bring you televisions finest coverage of the flight of Apollo 11 the big event begins tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock five Central Time three Pacific time on CBS

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